THE BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LIV. VOL. V.
From *Saturday*, *March* 2. to *Saturday*, *March* 9.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]

Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Essays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *strongest Arguments* on *each Side* of the Question, in all Disputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with several *Original Compositions* in *Prose* and *Verse*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domestick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most *Remarkable Books* Published *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at *Home*, with *short Reflections* upon such as *deserve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LIV. From *Saturday March* 2. to *Saturday March* 9.

——— *Fucatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Seasonable Admonition to Mr. *Pope* the *Poet*.

II. Verses to Mr. *Budgell* upon his being so often Libelled by *Pope* in the *Grubstreet-Journal*.

III. A Remarkable *Speech* made in the House of Commons, shewing the Necessity of *frequent Parliaments*.

IV. A Discourse proving that short *Parliaments* are most for the *interest* of the Nation.

V. The *Political Upholsterer* N° 2.

VI. Miscellaneous Reflections on the *Craftsman*'s Writings.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. A better Print of the *Reverse* of the *Medal*, Struck in Honour of the late Dr. *Tindall*, than that in the last *Bee*.

X. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

XI. Extract from a Work upon *Medals* and antient *Stones*, representing the *Persons* of *Great Men*.

XII. An Account of several Books lately Printed at *Paris* and *Bourdeaux*.

XIII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

XIV. *Claudian's* Old Man of *Verona*.

XV. An Epistle to *Sammy* who compared his *Mistress* to a *Bee*. Epigrams, *&c.*

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, opposite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LIII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains,

I. A Remarkable *Speech* made in the Houſe of Commons, upon a Motion *To limit the Number of* PLACE-MEN *in that Houſe.*

II. A Letter to the *Free-Holders* of *Kent.*

III. Part of a Letter from *Sudbury.*

IV. A Defence of the *Conſtitution* againſt ſome *Late Doctrines*, and one *Late Attempt.*

V. Arguments againſt a *Scheme* lately propoſed to make all the *Regimental Officers* of the Army *Officers for Life.*

VI. Foreign Affairs and Politicks Reflections.

VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. An Extract from a new Hiſtory of *Poland*, containing an Account of the *Poliſh Conſtitution*, and of the Conteſt between the late *Prince of Conti*, and the laſt *Elector of Saxony*, who were each of them proclaimed King of *Poland.*

X. A Print both of the *Face* and the *Reverſe* of the *Medal*, ſtruck in Honour to the Memory of the Late Doctor *Tindall*, and an Explanation of the ſaid *Medal.*

XI. Several *Letters* to the *Authors of the* BEE.

XII. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

THE
BEE Revived:
OR, THE
Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LIV. VOL. V.

THE *Copy of Verſes*, which we ſhall ſoon lay before our Readers, was ſent us by a very learned and ingenious Gentleman, who has given us a full Permiſſion to mention his Name, if there ſhould be any Occaſion for it. Theſe Verſes contain a handſome Compliment to Mr. *Budgell*, and a very *ſevere Satire* upon another Perſon. Having upon this Occaſion made Uſe of the Words *ſevere Satire*, we ſhall take the Liberty to give our own Opinion what it is that is abſolutely neceſſary to make a SATIRE *ſevere*.

We conceive that no *Satire* can, properly ſpeaking, be called *ſevere*, which is not founded upon TRUTH. For Inſtance; If a Perſon who pretends to write *Satire* ſhould call a Man of ſolid Judgment, a clear Head, and great Learning, a Fool, a Mad-man, or a Blockhead; or ſhould accuſe a Gentleman of known Honour with committing a

Murder, or picking a Pocket, ſuch a Satiriſt may depend upon it that his *Satire* would injure no body but *himſelf*. We are heartily ſorry to ſay, that the *Satire* upon Mr. *Pope* in the following Lines has but too much Foundation in *Truth*. Nothing is more notorious at preſent, than that Mr. *P*——— by a very ill judged Conduct, has made a *principal Part of his Character* to conſiſt in a *Hatred* to Mankind in General, and a *burning Envy* in Particular towards ſome of the moſt eminent Writers of the Age. Innumerable Inſtances of the *firſt* might be collected from his Writings, and there cannot poſſibly be a more flagrant Inſtance of the *latter*, than his publiſhing a *virulent Satire* upon the late Mr. ADDISON after his Deceaſe; and Mr. *Pope*'s having great Obligations to the illuſtrious Perſon we have juſt named, while he was alive, was certainly the utmoſt Aggravation to the *Baſeneſs* of that Action, which he was weak enough to ſuffer his *little Envy* to lead him into. The very ſame Paſſion which made him fall upon Mr. *Addiſon*, has obliged him likewiſe to abuſe, in the groſſeſt Manner, a Gentleman nearly related to Mr. *Addiſon*, both by his *Genius* and by *Blood*, and to whom Mr. *P*—— has likewiſe had *ſeveral Obligations*. To enumerate all the Inſtances in which he has abuſed this Gentleman, would tire our Readers Patience; we ſhall therefore only hint at a few. Mr. *P*——— by Way of Apology for all that *mean* and *wretched Scandal* with which he has ſtuffed his *Dunciad*, roundly aſſures his Readers, that he has not fallen upon any Man living in that Piece, but upon ſuch by whom he had been firſt attacked himſelf. We take the Liberty to tell Mr. *P*—— that this Aſſertion of his was a *downright Falſhood*. Mr. *Budgell* is one (who among other Gentlemen, *ſome* of them Perſons of *real Merit*) is abuſed in that Piece. (A Piece, which if Mr. *P*—— has any ſuch Thing as *Judgment* or *Reflection*, he has long ſince repented that he ever compoſed) and yet to our *certain Knowledge* our Brother had never wrote, or thought of Writing a ſingle Line againſt Mr. *P*—— when the *Dunciad* was publiſhed. On the contrary, Mr. *Budgell* always ſpoke kindly of him, and took no Manner of Notice of his having been often abuſed by him. There are ſome *mean Spirits* who immediately fancy if they fall upon another Perſon who takes no Notice of them, that a Silence which really proceeds from Pity and Contempt is the Effect of *Fear*. Whether or no Mr. *P*—— ſuffered

ed this Notion to take Poſſeſſion of his Head, we ſhall not determine: Moſt certain it is, that though Mr. *B*——— took no Notice of his Abuſes, his little *Envy* made him repeat them in almoſt every Piece he wrote, even at a Time when Mr. *B*———'s Misfortunes were ſuch, that they produced Pity and Indignation in every generous Man who was an utter Stranger to him.

Mr. *Budgell* not only made no Manner of Reply to all theſe Abuſes and Scurrilities, but carried his Generoſity much farther. He ſuppreſſed all thoſe *Satires* and *Epigrams* which his Friends ſent him againſt Mr. *P*———, and would not ſuffer one of them to be publiſhed. He has given ſeveral Inſtances of the ſame *Temper of Mind* ſince this Work was ſet on Foot. One of them was ſo very remarkable, and can be atteſted by ſo many Witneſſes, that we ſhall take the Liberty to mention it.

Soon after our BEE was eſtabliſhed, we had a moſt *ſevere Satire* againſt Mr. *Pope*, ſent us by a *Perſon of Quality*, who deſired we would inſert it in our *Bee*: The *Poetry* and the *Diction* of this *Satire*, were beyond all Manner of Diſpute extreamly good; the Thoughts were finely turned, and truly Satirical. Mr. *Pope* was moſt ſeverely laſhed in this *Satire*, as a Man whoſe *Mind* was no leſs *ugly* and *deformed* than his *Body*, for his implacable *Envy* towards Mankind in General, and particularly towards the beſt and the Greateſt; for the *Coarſeneſs* of his *Satire*, and his Folly for pretending to touch thoſe *ſore Places* in other Men, where he might ſo eaſily be attacked *himſelf*. We muſt frankly own we were pleaſed with the Piece, and as we thought Mr. *Pope*'s Conduct and Behaviour had but too well deſerved what was ſaid of him, we voted to have the *Satire* inſerted in our Pamphlet. Six Bookſellers who heard it read, and who were then likewiſe concerned in this Undertaking, voted unanimouſly for the inſerting it; being thoroughly convinced, that ſo finiſhed a Piece would conſiderably raiſe the Sale of the BEE. Mr. *Budgell*, the *only Member* of our little Society, whom Mr. *Pope* had *perſonally injured*, was the *only Perſon* who oppoſed the Printing of this Satire upon him; he declared, that he thought ſome Things in it were a little too *cruel*, and that though Mr. *Pope* had often, without the leaſt Provocation, perſonally injured him, he did not deſire to take ſo *ſevere a Revenge*. His Conteſt with the Bookſellers ran ſo high upon

this Subject, that he was at laſt forced to declare, if the *Satire*, (which he owned to be a fine one) was printed in the BEE, he would have nothing more to do with the Undertaking; and this alone put an End to the Diſpute. Mr. *Budgell* would not even ſuffer a *Copy* of this Satire to be taken, though he was offered Money for it by a Bookſeller; and has ſince ſuppreſſed ſeveral Copies of Verſes againſt Mr. *Pope*, (ſome *excellent* in their Kind) which have been ſent us from unknown Hands.

If Mr. *Pope* is capable of the leaſt Conſideration upon this Head, we would recommend to him to reflect but for one Moment upon the Figure which *he* and Mr. *Budgell*, have made with Reſpect to one another. He will then ſee a Gentleman whom he has employed all the *Wit* he is Maſter of to abuſe, ſo much diſdaining to make that *Return* which many other Men would have done in a like Caſe, that he ſtretches his Power and Intereſt to the utmoſt to prevent ſuch a Satire's being printed againſt his Enemy, as every body beſides himſelf, thought that Enemy had richly deſerved.

This generous Procedure is ſo very different from Mr. *Pope's* own way of acting, that it is highly probable he will not be able to believe the Story: But if he pleaſes to ſignify his *Doubts* to us by a line under his Hand, we will refer him to the Teſtimony of ſeveral Bookſellers, who are Gentlemen of as much *Credit*, and *Subſtance*, as moſt Men of the ſame Profeſſion in the whole City of *London*.

Let us now ſee after what Manner Mr. *Pope* has behaved, ſince this laſt generous Action of our Brothers. The late great Doctor *Tindall's*, Munificence to Mr. *Budgell*, and his chuſing to entruſt him with the Publication of his Works, preferable to any other Man in all *England*, notwithſtanding he very well knew that Mr. *Budgell* did not agree with him in all his Sentiments, are Circumſtances ſo glorious for our Brother, that it is not very much to be wondered at if they have drawn ſome *Envy* upon him; but the outrageous Marks of this mean Paſſion which we have been told Mr. *Pope* ſhewed when he firſt heard the News, are, too ridiculous to be believed, if what has been lately Printed in the *Gubſtreet Journal* did not ſeem to render them credible. It is not a mighty Secret that Mr. *Pope* is Parſon *Ruſſel's* Aſſiſtant in writing this *Journal*. We are of Opinion that he will hardly venture *himſelf* to deny this *Fact*. When this *Journal* firſt appeared

appeared, there were now and then ſome *Pretty* Things in it; but how very low it is fallen at Preſent, the ſmall Number that are printed is a pretty plain Demonſtration. The Authors of this *Journal* ſuffered themſelves to be ſo far tranſported with *Rage* and *Envy* at the Honour Doctor *Tindall* had done our Brother, that they had the Wickedneſs to affirm in their *Journals*, that Mr. *Budgell* had actually *Murdered* his Noble Friend, that he had *forged his Will*; and laſtly, they repreſented Mr. *Budgell*'s *Mother*, a Lady of an Antient and Honourable Family, with Ten Thouſand Pounds to her Fortune, Eminent for the Beauties both of her Mind and Perſon, of as unblemiſhed a Reputation as any *one* Woman in all *England*, and who never once ſaw or heard of Doctor *Tindall* in all her Life, We ſay the Authors of the *Grub-ſtreet Journal* had the *Baſeneſs* to repreſent this excellent Lady (long ſince Deceaſed) as Doctor TINDALL'S *Whore*. Their endleſs Scurrilities upon our Brother in *Proſe* have long ſince tired the whole Town, but the three infamous Scandals laſt mentioned were compriſed in as many Copies of Verſes.

We have the ſtrongeſt Reaſons to believe that theſe *Verſes* were wrote by Mr. *Pope*, and till *he* and Parſon *Ruſſel* think proper to name the Author of them, we ſhall take the Liberty to believe ſo ſtill. Upon theſe Villainous Aſperſions, and never before, Mr. *Budgell* gave his Friends Leave to ſay ſomething in his Defence, and to make Mr. *Pope* ſenſible that his *ruling Paſſion*, (*viz.*) ENVY, had carried him too far upon this Occaſion. We would ask Mr. *Pope*, whether he takes ſuch monſtrous Aſperſions as theſe to be either *Wit* or *Humour*, and what he really believes mankind muſt think of him. Perſonal Scandal without the higheſt provocation, is the moſt vile and dirty Work a Man can be employed in. We deteſt and abhor the *filthy Employment*, and yet Mr. *Pope*'s Behaviour may make ſomething of this kind become abſolutely *neceſſary* for the *good of Mankind*.

He has fallen upon ſome Men for their *Perſonal Deformities*, upon others for their being *born* of *mean Parents*, and upon others for their being *Poor*. It ſeems therefore to be no unnatural Enquiry whether Mr. POPE's *own Perſon* is the moſt *amiable Figure* a Man can caſt his Eyes upon? whether Mr. *Pope*'s *Father* was a Gentleman or a *Tradeſman*? by whom Mr. *P.* was *maintained* when he firſt came

came up to Town, and whether the *Money* he now has, was produced by any *Paternal Eſtate*, or by a generous *Contribution* of the Publick? A very little *Malice* would ſet all theſe Points, which might eaſily be enquired into, in ſo Clear a Light that no Man alive for the future ſhould have the leaſt *Doubt* about them. We cannot help ſaying that a great many *Circumſtances* ſeem to admoniſh Mr. *Pope* to retain a becoming Degree of *Modeſty*, and to tell him that he he is not the moſt proper Man in all *England* to take upon him the Office of the *Cenſor of the Age*. His behaviour has already created him a pretty many Enemies; He has loſt a great deal of Ground in ſome late Skirmiſhes, tho' perhaps his Adverſaries have never yet made their Attacks on thoſe Sides where he is really weakeſt. If he would be convinced of a melancholy Truth, *viz.* How much his Reputation is declined, let him but offer ſome new Work to any eminent Book-ſeller, or feel the Pulſe of the Town by propoſing a New Subſcription; we are afraid he would ſoon be convinced that the Publick think their former Bounties to him were very ill beſtowed. If Mr. *Pope* will confine himſelf within proper Bounds, we ſhall very readily allow him all the Merit he has any *juſt* claim to as a *Poet*; but if he will ſtill indulge the meaneſt of Paſſions, and his Love of *Scandal*, he may very poſſibly give Occaſion to ſuch a *Hiſtory* of *Himſelf*, and ſuch an *Explanation* upon his *Writings*, as we are very confident he had better avoid.

As we have ſome Tenderneſs for a Man who has the *Appearance* of any *one* Quality in him that is really commendable, we ſhall uſe one Argument more to reſtore Mr. *Pope* to a right Way of thinking. We take the Liberty to aſſure him in the moſt friendly Manner, that all his Attacks upon the Reputation of ſuch Men as Mr. *Addiſon* and Mr. *Budgell*, cannot poſſibly end in any Thing elſe, but in his own *Shame* and *Confuſion*. The Reputation of theſe Gentlemen is too well eſtabliſhed to be overthrown by the utmoſt Efforts of Mr. *Pope*'s ENVY; and though he ſhould give himſelf the Trouble to write five Hundred *Satires* more upon each of them, we dare ſay there is not a ſingle Man of common Senſe in all *England* who would have the worſe Opinion of them. To convince Mr. *Pope* into how deſpicable a Figure his little *malicious Tricks* have ſunk him, we think we cannot do better than to lay before him and the Publick, the following

following Copy of Verſes which gave Occaſion to the preceding Reflections. We take the Liberty to aſſure Mr. *Pope*, that to our certain Knowledge, the Gentleman who wrote theſe Verſes is a much better *Scholar* than *himſelf*; and, (if we are not much miſtaken) the Verſes themſelves ſufficiently ſhew that he has a Genius for *Poetry*. Mr. *Pope* ſeems to have taken it into his Head, that all Mankind ought to be afraid of having their *Names* inſerted in his *never-dying Satires*. Now the Gentleman who wrote the following Verſes very frankly declares, that he deſires no greater *Honour* than to be railed at by that POET, who has already wrote *Satires* againſt Mr. ADDISON, and Mr. BUDGELL. If Mr. *Pope* therefore thinks himſelf any Way abuſed in theſe Verſes, we will, whenever he deſires it, tell him the *Name* of their Author, and give him an Opportunity of taking his full Revenge in his next *Satire*, or whenever he writes another *Dunciad*.

To Mr. BUDGELL,

Upon his being ſo often libelled by POPE in the *Grub-ſtreet-Journal*.

BUDGELL! *We view thee with a gen'rous Pride,*
In Wit *and* Blood *to* ADDISON *ally'd.*
All ancient Authors have enrich'd thy Mind;
Buſineſs *and* Travel *have theſe Lights refin'd.*
Thy Friends *were rank'd among thoſe Firſt-Rate Souls,*
Whom Freedom's *and whom* Learning's *Liſt enrolls:*
Thoſe Godlike Genii *of their Age to name,*
Would add an uſeleſs Grandeur *to thy Fame;*
Since thy own Worth Specific *is confeſt,*
Without the Sanction of the Firſt *or* Beſt.

Yet thus adorn'd, thy Friends themſelves muſt own
Something *was wanting thy Deſert to crown.*
Behold this Criſis *of thy Fame appears,*
Which rightly view'd, the firſt Diſtinction bears:
The very Wretch, *that* only Wretch *whoſe Pen*
Libell'd great Addiſon * *with Hell-born Spleen;*
With equal Truth, *to his* Relation *pays*
His genuine Tribute *of* inverted Praiſe;

BUDGELL.

* See the infamous Satire publiſhed by *Pope* in his Miſcellanies upon the late Mr. *Addiſon* after his Deceaſe.

BUDGELL! *this Triumph we congratulate,*
Thy Merit's now confirm'd, and ſtands compleat;
Thy radiant Day *has call'd the* Serpent *forth;*
His ENVY *was extorted by* thy WORTH.
With Pleaſure, now confeſs thy Fame *full grown,*
Plac'd in the Point of Light *with* ADDISON.

Henceforth we BUDGELL Good *and* Great *proclaim,*
Since Nature's Foe *does Homage to his* NAME:
Enjoy this *Harveſt of thy utmoſt Hope;*
——Fix'd is thy GLORY, ſince defam'd by POPE.

Extract from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

A *Speech* made in the Houſe of *Commons*, ſhewing the Neceſſity of *frequent Parliaments.*

MR. D'Anvers *in his laſt* Craftſman *tells his Readers, that ſince it is ſtrongly reported a Motion will ſoon be made in Parliament, to reſtore our* antient Conſtitution, *and to repeal the* Septennial Act, *he conceives he cannot entertain his Readers better, than by laying before them part of the* Speech, *which was made in the Houſe of Commons, when the Act for* Triennial Parliaments *was repealed. The Gentleman who made this* Speech, *begins with ſhewing that Parliaments, antiently conſiſted of but* one *Seſſion, which never laſted a Year; and that there is no Inſtance of a* Prorogation *to be found in our Hiſtory, 'till the Tyrannical Reign of* Henry *the 8th: He then obſerves that the Neceſſity of* frequent Parliaments *ſeems to be univerſally allowed, and proceeds in the following Manner.*

" I WISH Gentlemen would as generally concur that
" the *other Part*, which I have mentioned, and I think
" have made appear to have been our *antient Conſtitution*,
" was as abſolutely neceſſary to the Preſervation of our
" Liberties; I mean *Parliaments of one Seſſion*; not only
" *frequent*, but *frequent* NEW PARLIAMENTS. The
" Thing, indeed, appears very evident to me; ſo evi-
" dent, that in my poor Opinion, our Liberties would
" not be more, nay not ſo precarious under an abſolute

Monarchy

" *Monarchy*, as with an *Houſe of Commons*, who had " Right to ſit either for *many Years together*, or *without* " *any Limitation of Time*; for it is certain that a *Prince*, " who had ſtood only on the Bottom of his *own abſolute* " *Authority*, aſſiſted with a *few Miniſters* and *ſome Troops*, " would ſtill think himſelf pretty much upon his good " Behaviour towards the *united Body of his People*, and " would probably be cautious of exerting his Power, in " ſuch a Manner, as to give a juſt Provocation to a ge- " neral Revolt, and ſetting up another in his Stead; but " a *Prince*, with a *Parliament at his Devotion*, would be " infinitely more terrible, and, with much greater Secu- " rity, might give a Looſe to every Extravagancy of " Power; for when the *Repreſentatives of the People*, who " are choſen by Them to be the *Guardians of their Li-* " *berties*, can be prevailed on, for little Advantages to " Themſelves, to betray their Truſt, and come into all " the Meaſures of a *deſigning Miniſtry*, it is then indeed " that the *Liberties of a People* are in the moſt imminent " Danger; and ſurely there is great Reaſon to apppehend " that an *Houſe of Commons* might ſoon become very ob- " ſequious to a *Miniſtry*, if They were to ſit for a *long Pe-* " *riod*, or *without Limitation*, and if there were no near " Day in View of a *new Election*, when the Conduct of " Gentlemen, in *this Place*, would be enquired into, in " their *reſpective Countries*.

" I believe it will not be denied, that it is very poſſi- " ble for a *Miniſtry*, by *Penſions* and *Employments* to " ſome, by the *Expectations* raiſed in others, and by the " *Corruption of Electors and returning Officers*, to obtain a " very great Majority, intirely and blindly at their De- " votion, even at the very firſt meeting of a Parliament; " and that by a *Committee of Elections*, and other proper " Helps, their Party may daily increaſe; and that *ſuch a* " *Parliament* may be ſo far from protecting the *Liberties* " *of their Country*, or from being a Terror to *evil Mini-* " *ſters*, as to become Themſelves the Tools of Oppreſſi- " on in the Hand of *ſuch a Miniſtry*, and by Authority " to conſecrate the worſt of Actions; to declare every " *honeſt Patriot*, who hath the Courage to attempt to " ſtem the Tide of Wickedneſs, and to ſtand up for the " Liberties of his Country, to be its *greateſt Enemy*; and " *Thoſe*, who are ready to give it up, to be the only *true* " *Friends of our Conſtitution*; and if This ſhould ever hap-

" pen to be our Caſe, I beg Gentlemen to conſider, *whe-*
" *ther a greater Curſe could fall on any People, than to*
" *have* ſuch a Parliament *as This entailed upon them.*

" I have been often ſurprized, when I reflected how
" wanting we were to our ſelves, at the *Revolution*, in not
" retrieving and ſecuring for ever, by the *Claim of Rights*,
" our antient Conſtitution of *frequent, new Parliaments*;
" which, in my poor Opinion, was much more valuable
" than All that We claimed beſides; but We obtained
" This, in Part, by the *Act* paſſed in the ſixth Year of
" the Reign of King *William*, and which the *Bill* before
" us is intended to repeal; for by *that Act* We are to
" have *new Parliaments*, at leaſt, once in *three Years*;
" and even This is ſuch a Security to the *Britiſh Liber-*
" *ties*, that all the Objections againſt *triennial Elections*
" are but very Trifles, when compared with That.
" Therefore I am not a little ſurprized, when I hear
" Gentlemen ſay that the *triennial Act* is a new Conſti-
" tution, and that the intended *Repeal* of it will be but
" reſtoring the King, in Part, to his *Prerogative*, and ſet-
" ting the *Conſtitution* a little nearer to what it antiently
" was. Surely, there is nothing farther from the Truth
" of the Fact. The antient Conſtitution was, at leaſt,
" *annual new Parliaments*; and This was broke in upon,
" and that Breach afterwards continued in the Manner,
" which I have already ſet forth; and by *this Act* We
" have no *new Privilege* granted, but only reſtored in
" Part to Thoſe, which We had always a Right to. But
" were it in Reality a *new Grant*, ſhall We give it up to
" enlarge only the *Prerogatives of the Crown?* May We
" not, in the ſame Way of Reaſoning, give up the *Ha-*
" *beas Corpus Act*, and all the other Privileges and Im-
" munities, which have been obtained to the People from
" the Crown, from the Date of *Magna Charta* to this
" very Day? This ſurely hath not been the good old
" Way of Reaſoning in *this Place*, and I preſume it will
" meet with due Diſcouragement at this Time. I hope
" We ſhall, on this and all other Occaſions, acquit our
" ſelves like *Britons*, and not give up, in Complaiſance to
" any *Miniſtry*, the ſmalleſt, much leſs the greateſt and
" moſt valuable Privilege of Thoſe We repreſent; and
" that We ſhall have the utmoſt Caution in making any
" Step, that may have the leaſt Tendency towards that
" SLAVERY, from which, at the Riſque of a Revolution,

" and

" and an immenſe Expence of Blood and Treaſure, We " have ſo lately reſcued our ſelves. I hope yet to live " to ſee the Day, when our preſent gracious Sovereign " King *George* the *firſt* will have the Glory to compleat " the intire reſtoring of our *antient Conſtitution*, to which " his Predeceſſor King *William* the *third* hath made ſuch " a conſiderable Advance; and that, inſtead of *triennial*, " We ſhall have *annual new Parliaments*. Then, indeed, " the *Britiſh Liberties* will be founded on a Rock, againſt " which the Machinations of the *worſt Miniſtries* will be " never able to prevail; and the *Crown* will be fre- " quently and faithfully informed of the Sentiments of " the People, and be thereby enabled to preſerve that " Confidence and good Correſpondence with Them, ſo " abſolutely neceſſary for the Happineſs of both. To " this I may add, that the Inconveniencies from *triennial* " *Elections* will thereby be much more effectually re- " dreſſed and cured, than ever they will be by paſſing " the *Bill* before us into a Law. Upon the whole, there- " fore I ſhall take Leave to affirm, that We have at pre- " ſent an indiſputable Right to *triennial new Parliaments*, " and a very juſt Claim, (for I know of no Law, that " hath deprived us of it) to *annual Elections*.

" *It hath been ſaid that* three Years *is too ſhort a Time* " *to effect any Thing of great Moment for the Service and* " *Benefit of the Nation*; *that the* firſt Seſſion *is generally* " *ſpent in the Determination of* Elections; *in the* ſecond " *ſomething is done*; *but that the* laſt Seſſion *is uſually as* " *much loſt as the* firſt; *Gentlemens Minds running ſo much* " *on the enſuing* Election, *as to think of nothing elſe*; *and* " *the Fear alſo of diſobliging their* Electors, *on ſo near a* " *View of a* new Choice, *becomes a very great Byaſs on* " *their Conduct in Parliament*, *to the Prejudice of the pub-* " *lick Service*; *ſo that in this ſhort Term of* three Years, " *there is little more than the Work of* one Year done.

" I am not a little ſurprized that ſuch Aſſertions as " theſe ſhould be made Uſe of, as Arguments againſt *tri-* " *ennial Parliaments*; becauſe they ſeem to be *Proteſtatio* " *contrà Factum*, as was ſaid by a very great Man of Dr. " *Sacheverel's Speech*. It is evident that the Buſineſs of " the Publick was carried on, for ſome Hundreds of " Years, by *annual Parliaments* only, and our Hiſtories " for that Time do not acquaint us with any Complaints " made of the Shortneſs of their Duration.

" I will agree that much Time is ſpent, not only in " the *firſt*, but in the *ſecond Year*, in the Determination " of Elections; but if Theſe were all, without Diſtinctiı" on, left to the *Committee* appointed for that Purpoſe, " it would not make ſo great a Part of the Buſineſs " of the Houſe, as it hath of late Years done; and if " the *Right of Election* for the ſeveral Cities and Boroughs " were unalterably fixed, and not changed from Time to " Time, with Reſpect to the *Petitioners* and *ſitting Mem*" *bers*, the Work, even of the *Committee*, would be " greatly leſſened.

" As to the Inconveniences ſuggeſted to the *third Seſ*" *ſion*, from the near Approach of a *new Choice*; it will " be much the ſame againſt the *ſecond Seſſion*, in which " ſomething of Buſineſs is admitted to be done; for I " ſee but little Difference between the Influence, which " the Proſpect of a *new Choice* will have at the End of " *one*, or at the End of * *two Years*. The Objection " therefore, as to this Purpoſe, is altogether trifling; " but I will agree that it hath its Weight, if it be urged " for the *long Continuance*, and greater ſtill, if it be urged " for *perpetuating the preſent Parliament*; for then, in" deed, Gentlemen would be freed from all Anxiety a" bout a *future Election*, and would be under no Re" ſtraints, nor have any Byaſs on their Minds from the " Sentiments of *Thoſe*, who choſe Them.

" As to the Increaſe of *Bribery and Corruption in E*" *lections*, ſince the *triennial Act*, it is impoſſible it can " be owing to *that Law*, or that it would be in any wiſe " diminiſhed by a *Repeal* of it; and in Fact the Increaſe " of *Bribery and Corruption in Elections* may have hap" pened ſince that *Law*, and yet be in no wiſe a Conſe" quence of it. 'Tis contrary to common Senſe to ima-

---

* *This was experimentally verified in the late Caſe of the* Exciſe-Scheme, *if We may believe the* miniſterial Writers, *who have often complained that the* approaching Election *had too great a Share in determining the Fate of* that Bill; *and I leave the People of* England *to conſider whether it would not contribute to their Security againſt the Revival of* ſuch an Attempt, *if Proviſion was made that a* new Electi*on ſhould never be at a very great Diſtance.*

" gine

" gine that *Thoſe*, who would purchaſe their Seats in Par-
" liament, would give more for a *triennial* than for a *ſep-*
" *tennial one*; or that *ſuch Electors*, who will ſell their
" Voices, have not Arithmetick enough to proportion
" their *Prices* to the *Times*, for which They chuſe their
" Repreſentatives.

" The *Funds*, as I am inform'd, produce above *three*
" *Millions* yearly, towards the *Intereſt* and ſinking ſome
" Part of the *Principal of our Debt*. This great, additi-
" onal Revenue, though the Property of private Perſons,
" is intirely under the Management of the *Officers of the*
" *Crown*, and thereby a Dependance on a *Miniſtry* hath
" been created, vaſtly greater than ever was before, or
" could otherwiſe have been; and what Influence This
" hath had on our *Elections*, throughout the whole King-
" dom, the Acts of Parliament, which have been made to
" prevent it, ſufficiently proclaim. We have now an
" Army of *civil Officers* as dangerous as any *military*
" *Force*, intirely at the Devotion of a *Miniſtry*; and al-
" though We may run no Riſque from This in the
" Hands, where his Majeſty hath now placed the Ad-
" miniſtration, yet we have frequently been, and may
" again be in Peril, from this *adventitious Power*, of the
" total Loſs of our Conſtitution.

" The ſhort of the Caſe ſeems to me to be, that *ſome*
" *Miniſters* have by their Conduct gone a great Way to
" beggar the Nation, and that *others* have corrupted
" Thoſe, who have been ſo undone. In this unhappy
" Situation of Men and Things, the *publick Money* hath
" been employed to corrupt *Electors* and *returning Offi-*
" *cers*, and thereby ſome *late Parliaments* have been filled
" with the Creatures of a *Miniſtry*, and many have like-
" wiſe expended vaſt Sums of their own, when They ſaw
" it neceſſary to get or ſecure a *Place*; by which Means
" *theſe Parliaments* have been filled with great Numbers
" of *mercenary Troops*, whoſe Names were ſcarce known
" in the Countries, where They were choſen, without
" any Family Intereſts of their own, or the Aſſiſtance of
" Thoſe, who had; and if there hath been any Bribery
" on the Parts of *Thoſe*, who have oppoſed *ſuch Men*, as
" perhaps there may, it hath been occaſioned by the vile
" Arts, which have been put in Practice againſt Them.
" So I think I may truly affirm that *Bribery and Cor-*
" *ruption in Elections* have not followed, as any Conſe-

quence

" quence of the *triennial Act*, but from Cauſes widely " different; and that the Foundation was firſt laid, and " hath been ſince improved and carried on, by *wicked and* " *deſigning Miniſters.*

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

Short Parliaments are moſt for the *Intereſt* of the Nation.

MR. Fog *in his laſt* Journal *ſeems to Act in Concert with Mr.* D'Anvers, *and endeavours to convince his Readers, that Short Parliaments* are moſt agreeable to the Nature of our Conſtitution, and moſt conducive to the Intereſt of the Nation.

The Want (ſays Mr. *Fog*) of an Act for the more frequent calling of new Parliaments was one of the greateſt Grievances complain'd of in the Reigns of King *Charles* the Second and King *James* the Second——When the Revolution was accompliſh'd, and the Crown quietly ſettled upon the Head of *William* the Third, thoſe who had ventur'd moſt to bring it about, expected that a Bill *for the frequent calling and meeting of new Parliaments* would have been one of the firſt Things that ſhould have paſs'd, but it happen'd that the Miniſters which this Prince thought fit to employ were in no haſte about it—— they imagin'd perhaps that Men who came freſh and freſh among the People would have the ſame Sentiments, and the ſame Views with thoſe that choſe them, and of Conſequence that if they themſelves or any future Miniſters ſhould have an Inclination to ſtretch and extend the Prerogative, or divert the publick Money into private Channels, they would be like to paſs their Time very uneaſy with Parliaments compoſed of ſuch Men——whatever their Apprehenſions were upon it, it is certain they threw Impediments in its Way, and even ſet the King himſelf againſt it——While it was thus delay'd, the Voice of the People call'd loudly and inceſſantly for it——I have myſelf ſeen a Pamphlet printed in thoſe Times, and ſold by all the Bookſellers of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, in which the Author ſpeaking of the Miniſters and ſome others whom he calls Senators, delivers himſelf as follows.

" They have been guilty of Sins both of Omiſſion and " Commiſſion,——they have neglected the main Things " they ought to have made the Objects and Advantage of " this

" this Change, and they have viſibly acted directly con-
" trary.——The Faults of Omiſſion are theſe,——
" they have made a King, but have not made it impoſſi-
" ble for that King to be like the worſt of thoſe Kings
" that have gone before him, he having the ſame Power
" over the Rights of the People, and they lying as open
" to the Mercy and Stroke of Ambition and Arbitrary
" Power as ever, which is changing of Hands, not
" Things——changing of Men, and not Meaſures or
" Securities——that this is the Caſe, let it be conſider'd,
" that he is altogether unaccountable, which contradicts
" the very Principle, upon which they choſe him——He
" has all the Power over Parliaments, that any of his
" Predeceſſors ever had,—over Parliaments, I ſay, which
" are the Conſervators of the Peoples Liberties——
" their Elections are as inſecure and as uncertain, being
" as yet fixed neither *yearly*, *duennially*, *nor even trienni-*
" *ally*.

Upon the whole, the Patriots of thoſe Times never ceas'd their Endeavours till they had obtain'd a Bill to paſs for making Parliaments *triennial*, and in the Space of near thirty Years that it was in Force, no Inconveniency was known to proceed from it, and I will be bold to ſay, that no Act ſince the *Habeas Corpus* was paſs'd (which was in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second) ever gave ſo univerſal a Satisfaction to the Nation.

In the Reign of King *George* the Firſt, it was thought fit to repeal this Bill for the *frequent calling and meeting of new Parliaments*, and to extend the Continuance or Life of a Parliament to the Term of ſeven Years; but it ſeems there was a Neceſſity of State at that Time for making this very great Alteration in the Conſtitution of Parliaments, and the chief Reaſon that was given by thoſe, who were for the Bill, was, that there had been newly a Rebellion in the Kingdom, which was but juſt extinguiſh'd, and that it was not proper to ſuffer the People to aſſemble together till their Animoſities were cool'd; but as this Reaſon is (thank God) ceas'd for many Years, the People certainly expect, and think they have a Right to expect, to be reſtored to thoſe antient Priviledges of frequently chuſing freſh Repreſentatives which their Anceſtors enjoy'd before them for ſo many Ages.

Frequent and new Parliaments are certainly a fundamental Part of the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, and whoever

whoever takes the Pains to examine antient Records will find that Parliaments were formerly annual, and that the ſame Parliament ſcarce ever ſat twice; nay, there is an Inſtance of a Seſſions that having drawn out into an unuſal Length, and ſome freſh Matter being laid before them after they had ſat for ſome time, they addreſs'd the King to diſmiſs them, and to defer theſe Matters, till another Parliament ſhou'd be choſen, the Members of which might come *newly* inſtructed from the People.

But as the Law now ſtands, the Electors and the Elected may become Strangers to each other before the Time is expired———It is often ſeen, that a Man, who lives as long as ſeven Years in a Foreign Country, ſhall wear out a great deal of that natural Affection he once had for his own———the moſt intimate Friends, by long Abſence grown cold and unmindful of one another; and where is the Wonder if he, who had the Intereſt of his Country at Heart at the Time he was elected, ſhou'd by long converſing with Men of other Principles and other Views, forget all Ties of this Nature? Nay, it is poſſible that he, who at the Time he was elected had a good Eſtate in the Country or Borough that choſe him, may in leſs than ſeven Years be undone by the Luxury and Folly of this Town, and not have a Foot of Land in the World.———Thus the Diſpoſal of the People's Property may remain in one, who has no Property of his own, and their Liberty to him, whoſe own Liberty depends only upon his Seat in Parliament.

But without enumerating all the different Changes that may happen in the Minds and Fortunes of Men in a leſs Time than ſeven Years, I wou'd fain know whether it be conſiſtent with that Liberty which we boaſt of enjoying, that the People ſhou'd be deprived of the only Remedy they can have, againſt thoſe, who' thro' Ignorance give up, or thro' Corruption wilfully betray that Truſt which they have repoſed in them.

I think that Mens Lives one with another are valued at more than ſeven Years Purchaſe———When thoſe that are elected ſhall conſider they have ſo long a Time before them, who knows but they may venture to give up the Intereſt of their Principals, and perhaps, inſult them too, for pretending to ſend them Inſtructions now to act; if they ſhou'd do all this, the People have it not in their Power to elect honeſter Men in their Room.

As to another Reaſon that was offered for making this Alteration, viz. that it wou'd prevent Bribery and Corruption in the Elections, I can ſcarce think the Gentlemen were in Earneſt, who were pleaſed to advance it, becauſe, the Probability is ſo ſtrong on the other Side, at leaſt it is found by Experience, ſince it has been in Force, that it has been the only Means of carrying Bribery to a moſt exorbitant Exceſs, and if it is not repealed, it will probably carry it ſtill farther (if that be poſſible) nay, it is the natural Conſequence of ſuch an Alteration, nor is there a Stockjobber, Broker, Scrivener, Sollicitor, or Petty-fogger of any Kind in the Kingdom, but what can give you a Reaſon for it; they will tell you at once, that a Place, Penſion, or Annuity for ſeven Years, is worth more than one of equal Value for three Years, and therefore a corrupt Man, who has ſome other Views than ſerving his Country, by getting a Seat in Parliament, will venture to ſcatter his Money in Bribes, when he has ſo long a Time as ſeven Years to make his Markets; nay, I have heard that ſome of the clever Fellows of our Times have declared, that they did not know how to make ſo much of their Money any other way, as by bribing a Corniſh Borough, becauſe, in ſeven Years they wou'd with Sir——; but I dare not repeat the profligate Manner in which they made it out.

If the Nation was curs'd with a Miniſtry that ſtood in need of ſuch a Parliament as wou'd skreen them from the juſt Reſentments of the People, their Safety and Intereſt muſt intirely depend upon influencing Elections, and therefore they wou'd certainly oppoſe our being reſtored to that antient Privilege of *Engliſhmen*, of being able to change our Repreſentatives, by coming ſoon to a new Election, as often as they abuſed the Truſt which was committed to them,——becauſe, it wou'd not only defeat Bribery in the Elections themſelves, but the Elections coming ſo quick about, the Miniſters wou'd not have time to debauch the Members after they ſhou'd be choſen, ſo that frequent and free Parliaments muſt be a Deſtruction to them.

By the antient Cuſtom of Parliaments, the Redreſs of Grievances was always taken into Conſideration, before any Money Bill (let there be never ſuch a real or pretended Neceſſity for Expedition) was paſs'd, and no wonder it ſhou'd, when the very Deſign of inſtituting and electing Parliaments, was for the redreſſing ſuch Grievances as

may poſſibly happen in the Adminiſtration of the Government.

And this was ſo well known and underſtood in former Times, that when Writs have been iſſued out for the chuſing a Parliament, the Kings have likewiſe ſent their Writs, directed to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties in *England*, to Summon all Parties to give in their Complaints of Grievances againſt the Miniſters of State, and other great Officers of the Realm, and the Houſe of Commons being the general Inquiſitors of the Nation, have commonly taken Care to impeach all ſuch Councellors and Miniſters as have given ill Advice to the King, or any way miſmanaged the publick Affairs; nay, in Caſes where the Nature of the Charge, and Complaint againſt the Councellors, or the want of Proof, wou'd not well bear an Impeachment, the Repreſentatives of the People have made Complaints to the King, and on the bare Suſpicion and Suggeſtion of Crimes, the Perſons accuſed have been generally removed, of which the Parliament Rolls give many Inſtances.

For theſe Reaſons our preſent moſt excellent Miniſters are obliged in Point of Honour to put our Conſtitution upon its antient Foot, in order to take away all Suſpicion, that their Safety depends upon a corrupt Influence in Parliament——to ſhew the World that they dread no Inquiſition into their Adminiſtration, and to convince us, that they have no Deſigns, but what they wou'd venture to propoſe to a free Parliament, which muſt always have the ſame Intereſts, and the ſame Inclinations with the reſt of the People.

I conceive that all thoſe, who are Friends to the Revolution, muſt declare in Favour of this antient Privilege of the People of *England*, otherwiſe they muſt renounce thoſe Principles weich brought about the Revolution, and upon which it has been juſtified ever ſince it happened; for how abſurd wou'd it be to maintain, that the People have a Right to make a King, and to change a King, but have no Right to thoſe antient Privileges which their Anceſtors enjoyed before them, and without which, they may apprehend that a King may govern independant of the People——Such an inconſiſtent way of Reaſoning muſt muſt argue either a very ſmall Stock of Senſe, or a very abundant Stock of Knavery.

Several

Several of thoſe Gentlemen, who thought this Alteration neceſſary at the Time it was made, and accordingly voted for it, were pleaſed to aſſure their Friends without Doors, that there was no Deſign of changing the Conſtitution of Parliament, but that the Situation of Affairs made it neceſſary to ſuſpend it for ſome time, and that it wou'd ſoon be reſtored again; but if it ſhou'd not be done, it is to be fear'd, that a People, who have ever been jealous of their Liberties, may take it in their Heads to think, that they have been cheated out of one of their moſt valuable Privileges, which may occaſion ſuch Diſcontents and Uneaſineſs, as every Man, who is a well Wiſher to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, ought to think it his Duty to prevent.

It is an Obſervation of *Machiavel*, that when a Government, to avoid ſome preſent Inconvenience, departs from thoſe ancient Rules and Cuſtoms by which it proſpered, and riſe to Power, Care ſhould be taken to reduce it again to its firſt Principles as ſoon as poſſible, otherwiſe Diſcontents and Murmurs will certainly follow; and he tells us, that in the Comonwealth of *Florence* it was cuſtomary to review the State once in five Years——by reviewing the State he means, examining that no Innovations had been introduced contrary to thoſe Fundamentals upon which it was built; and he gives us to underſtand, that when they grew negligent in this Point, there was nothing but Confuſions and Diſtractions amongſt them—What is now argued for is no more than to be brought back to thoſe ancient Principles by which we became a great and flouriſhing Nation.

There is nothing in it which can in the leaſt incroach upon the Prerogative of the Crown, for the Crown will ſtill have a Power of Aſſembling, Proroguing and Diſſolving Parliaments at its Pleaſure; nay, we have all the Reaſon in the World to believe that it will be intirely agreeable to his Majeſty; for in the laſt moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, he is pleas'd to tell both Houſes, *That he is very well pleas'd that this Opportunity offers of taking again the Senſe of his People in the Choice of a new Repreſentative, that the World may ſee how much their true Sentiments have been miſtaken or miſrepreſented.*——It is certain, that nothing can give his Majeſty ſuch frequent Occaſions of being acquainted with the true Senſe of his

People ſo much as ſhort Parliaments and new Elections, according to the antient Conſtitution of this Kingdom.

I believe indeed that ſome Gentlemen who have an Ambition of giving Laws to their Country, without having any natural Intereſt in it, will be ſorry to ſee us reſtored to our former Privilege; for as a quick Return of Elections muſt in a little time defeat Bribery, they muſt expect to be excluded from the Honour of ſelling us.

An Article of News extracted from FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

On Thurſday was 7-night at a Meeting of the Chriſtmas Jury for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, at a Tavern in the Strand, a certain Perſon, who holds a little Temporary Office, drank Succeſs to the future Election of two Gentlemen who voted for the *late Exciſe Scheme*, when it was remarkable, that of 33 ancient Inhabitants preſent, *not one* of them would *pledge* his *Toaſt*.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

The *Political Upholſterer*.

IN a Former BEE *we gave our Readers from the* Daily-Courant, *part of the Account which the* Political Upholſterer *gave of Himſelf. At the End of that Paper, he acquainted the Publick that he was entered among the* Cabal *of the preſent Male-Contents: In a late* Courant, *he proceeds to give a farther Account of himſelf in the following Words.*

In the Concluſion of my laſt Paper, my Readers will recollect, that I hinted the Affairs of the *Cabal* were in the utmoſt Confuſion, when I firſt made my ſelf a *Member*, and that it was owing to me they were firſt reduced into Method and Order. This Aſſertion of mine, it ſeems, has given Umbrage to my Brother *D'Anvers*, and in a full Meeting at———he publickly called upon me to make it good. This I did in the moſt ample Manner, to the general Satisfaction of the Company; but as he ſtill perſiſts in accuſing me of Falſhoods, and Miſrepreſentations, I ſhall endeavour to do my ſelf Juſtice without Doors too, and I think my Credit is at leaſt to be as much depended on as his.

I believe

I believe every one will take it for granted, that every Perſon in the *Oppoſition* ſet himſelf up as a *Patriot*, and that it 'twas the Deſign of the *Craftſman* to propogate this Opinion: In this View 'twas natural to ſuppoſe, that my Friend *Caleb* would have diſtinguiſhed himſelf like another *Cato*, or at leaſt that he would have ap'd the Character he deſired might be miſtook for his own: One would have thought, his very Intereſt would have led him to uſe all the plauſible methods imaginable to bring this about: One would have fancied he had Cunning enough to betray no one ſelfiſh Principle of any kind, nor level his Invectives at any ſingle Perſon: One would have fancy'd, he would have talk'd of Events, and ſpar'd the Authors; complain'd of the Adminiſtration, and never once mention'd the Miniſters; that he would have as freely applauded a good Action, as unſaid a bad one; and preſerved a ſeeming Impartiality, that would have made him popular, without Cenſure. and formidable without Guilt: One would have fancy'd he would have choſe ſuch a Veil of Integrity, as would conceal his cloven Foot, and make his Craft a real Maſque for his Diſaffection; but quite contrary he has treſpaſs'd in almoſt every one of theſe Rules, and blunder'd the *pretended Patriot* into the open *Incendiary*.

An invariable Integrity, with reſpect to Matters of Fact, was another eſſential Rule to have been obſerved; for tho' falſe Rumours may be very good Expedients to ſerve a particular Turn, yet they anſwer but ill on the whole; for when once the Credit of the Relater is deſtroy'd, he loſes his Importance for the future, and can never be depended on any more. This my Brother *D'Avers* was not ſufficiently aware of; but, led away by his own vain Imaginations, frequently made free with Truth, in Complement to any little ſcoundrel View, and ſo ſacrificed the Whole to a Part———This might be exemplify'd by many Particulars; but our Enemies have enumerated them ſo often, that there is no Occaſion to give in a new Catalogue. Let me add, that he who rail'd eternally at Expedients in others, ought to have no Regard to them himſelf: for with what Grace can a Man cenſure a Fault, which he is notoriouſly guilty of? Or how can we believe an Accuſation, when Impudence and Hypocriſy are the only Evidence?

What

What I eſteem another Blunder of this Sagacious *Patriot*, was the frequent Inſinuations he made Uſe of to ridicule their Majeſties, and render them odious in the Eyes of the People: I can't perſuade myſelf that a wiſe Man would ever attempt it, and how any Man could fancy himſelf Loyal, after ſuch a Bellowing, paſſes my Comprehenſion. But ſuppoſe Mr. *D'Anvers* now very uneaſy on that Head; yet ſtill, as 'twas his Intereſt to appear ſo, I think the Pains he has taken to make himſelf appear otherwiſe, is no Compliment to his Underſtanding; and, which is worſt of all, has been of ill Conſequence to the Cauſe: There is a Reſpect due to the Throne that 'tis the higheſt Indiſcretion to violate; and, ſuppoſe our preſent Standard of *Patriotiſm* ſhould eſteem it no Crime, yet, as imprudent only, it deſerves to be condemn'd and avoided——— All Parties unite in this Opinion; and I believe the *Cabal* has loſt as many Members, by this Part of their Conduct, as they are likely to gain, either by railing at the Exciſe, reforming the Troops, or influencing Elections, againſt the enſuing Parliament———'Tis in vain to think, that every little fulſome Compliment will atone for the Inſult; People ſee through, and deſpiſe the ridiculous Artifice, and abhor at once both the Intention, and the Endeavour to diſguiſe it.

Again; was it conſiſtent with Mr. *D'Anvers*'s Character, to turn a publick Debate into private Invective? Or could ſuch a Behaviour be attended with any one good Conſequence? No, certainly, 'twas changing the Stateſman into the Libeller, and the brave open Enemy into an Aſſaſſin. Yet this he has been weak enough to begin, and mad enough to proſecute, and that too with a Perſon who had unluckily the Advantage in all Circumſtances: Who had Friends enough to do his many amiable Qualities Juſtice; and was ſure, on that Account, to be a Gainer by the Debate. Nothing ſurely could be equal to ſo egregious a Blunder as this, but complaining afterwards of the very Treatments which he himſelf began: He could not bear to have the perſonal Inquiſition retorted, and roar'd aloud, like *Falſtaff* in the Play, when put to the Queſtion.

There was but one Perſon in *Great-Britain*, who had notoriouſly misbehaved as a *publick Miniſter*, though he now, indeed, is become a Tip-top Patriot; who had drawn

drawn the Curſes of many Nations upon him; who was the *Sejanus*, *Woolſey*, *Menzikoff* of his Times; whoſe beſt Action was a Juſtification of the Work that has been complain'd of ſince; there was but one ſuch mighty Delinquent in the three Kingdoms; and him, this moſt diſcerning *Patriot* was raſh enough to own as his Aſſociate and Colleague, and publickly recommend to be the *Alcides* of the State, and preſide over that very Syſtem a ſecond Time which he had broke to Pieces before.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

Reflections on the Craftſman.

THE Authors of the Carſtſman (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) have moſt infamouſly ſet up the Diſtinction of a *Court* and *Country-Intereſt*; when there hath not appeared *one Action* of the *Court* againſt the *Intereſt* of the Country. This is ſetting the *Country* againſt the *Court*; this is alienating the Affections of the *People* from their *Sovereign*; this is infuſing Suſpicions and Jealouſies into the Minds of honeſt Men who *feel* no Ill, nor would have *imagined* any Ill, had not very bad Men put it into their Heads. Would it not fill the Soul of a *true Briton* with Indignation, to ſee that *ſacred* Argument of *Love of Country* profaned to ſuch *impious* Uſes as to gratify the *Ambition*, *Pride*, and *Reſentment* of a few Perſons, who can't ſuffer themſelves nor the Kingdom to be at reſt, while *others* are in Power; for that's the true Caſe, That is *the ſole Evil*; for the Sake of which, every other Evil is pretended, and the Government bid to conſider, "That there is a Soul in "that great Body of the People, which may for a Time "be drowſy and unactive; but when the *Leviathan* is "rouſed, it moves like an *angry Creature*, and will nei-"ther be *convinced* nor *reſiſted*".——— After which, they are called "an *injured* and *exaſperated* People". ——— Terrible indeed!

The Government is, in other Places, called a *Party-Government*, and the K—— *the Head* of a Party. But what do *theſe Triflers* mean? Can a King govern without a Miniſtry? And will not the Miniſtry, like other Men, be of ſome Principles or other? If they are of Principles

on

on the Side of *Liberty*, (as the preſent Miniſtry hath been ever *juſtly* reputed) is that any *Injury* to their Country? But, *Party-Government* is, at preſent, an Epithet as *wicked* as 'tis *ridiculous*; for there is no *Party-Government*, but where a Party of Men are employed at Court, who are, by their publick Actions, become *a Party againſt their Country:* Nor can a King of *England* ever become the *Head of a Party*, till he ceaſes to be the *Head of the Nation*, by invading the *Laws*, or breaking in upon our *Liberties*; unleſs *theſe Men* will add to their other Abſurdities, and ſay, That the King is the *Head of a Party*, till he governs by the *whole People*; or till he takes in *ſo ſignificant a Part* of his Subjects as themſelves.

The FREE-BRITON.

THE *laſt* Free-Briton *contains nothing but an Extract from a Pamphlet publiſhed ſome Time ſince, Entitled,* A Letter to the Craftſmen.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, Feb. *the* 26*th*, *to* Tueſday, *March the* 5*th*, *both Days inclusive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Portſmouth, Feb. 25. *Sailed* to Spithead his Majeſty's Ship the Sunderland, Capt. Martin; where alſo are his Majeſty's Ships the Edinburgh, Capt. Davis, the Antilope, Capt. Bridge, the Diamond, Capt. Herbert, the Garland, Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, and the Loweſtoff, Cottrel. Wind N. E.

Deal, Feb. 25. *Remain* in the Downs his Majeſty's Ship Dreadnought; the Mary, Neilſon Roos, for Falmouth; and a Ship for Morlaix. The Don Franciſco, Salter, for Lisbon, *ſailed* this Morning; as alſo the Dorothy and Mary, Butler, for Leghorn; the Levant, Auſtel, for Lisbon, and the William and James, King, for Barbados. Yeſterday *arrived* the Concord, Bagſter, from Havre, and *ſailed* for Dunkirk. Wind E. S. E.

Graveſend, Feb. 23. *Arrived* the Phenix, Mac-Murren, from Seville; the Suſanna, Cary, from New England; the Expedition Sloop,

Sloop, Pidgeon, from Havre; and the William, Paſco, from Meſſina. The Ship from Bourdeaux in my laſt, was the Kirkaldie. Omitted the Amity, Willis, from the Streights.

Falmouth, Feb. 23. Yeſterday *arrived* the King George Packet, Uring; and this Day the Expedition Packet, Clies, from Lisbon. *Came in* the Diana, Moyſe, from London for Lisbon; the Grampus, Capt. Williams, from cruizing; and the Amity, Geach, of this Place, from Gallipoli. The St. Mary's, Cuſſens, from London, was *arrived* at Lisbon.

Dartmouth, Feb 24. Yeſterday *came in* the Elizabeth, of and for Dublin, Duff, from Malaga, being forced up here by the late hard Gales of Wind at S. S. W.

Southampton, Feb. 25. Since my laſt *came in* the Two Maries of Southampton, Jeffrys, from Guernſey; the Elizabeth, of and from Jerſey, Gabourel, the William and Thomas, of Guernſey, from London, Picot; the Mary, of and from Jerſey, Ballain; the Four Brothers, of and from Cherburgh, Terrier; the Two Brothers, of Southampton, from Guernſey, Clark; and the Henley Galley, of Southampton, from Cette. *Sailed* the Benjamin, of Cork, Winſley, for Lisbon; the Endeavour, of Southampton, Froſt, for Dublin; the Philip and Mary, of Guernſey, for Genoa, Lambert.

Comes, Feb. 26. Since my laſt *came in* the Young Ridder, Cerſies, from Amſterdam for Oporto; the Tendring, Hall, from London for the Streights; the Portugal Merchant, Gaul, from Newcaſtle for Lisbon; on the 24th *came in* the Thomas and John, Smith, from North Yarmouth for Lisbon; and the Nancy, Roxby, from Newcaſtle for Rochelle.

Deal, Feb. 26. The Outward-bound did not *ſail* before Yeſterday Afternoon. *Remain* his Majeſty's Ship Dreadnought; alſo the Mary, Neilſon Roos, for Falmouth; and the Concord, Bagſter, for Dunkirk. This Day *came down* and *ſailed thro'* the Kingſton, Newton, for Lisbon and Jamaica; the Brook, Keet, for Maryland; the John and Mary, Thompſon, for Bermudas; and the Elizabeth, Teed, for Topſham. *Arrived* the James, Keith, from Madeira; the Antilope, Eyres, from the Canaries; the Anne and Betty, Rice, from Falmouth. The Dorſet, Gilbert, and the Ockham, Jobſon, for Eaſt-India; the Sarah, Clarke, and the Mary, Harman, for Jamaica, were *arrived* at Madeira the 26th ult. and the Don Carlos, Clarke, at the Canaries; all from London. Wind W. N. W.

Deal, Feb. 27. The Dreadnought Man of War; the Mary, for Falmouth; and the Brook, Keete, for Virginia, are ſtill here. *Arrived* the Eagle, Nagle, from Rotterdam, and *ſailed* for the Canaries; the Wiltſhire, Adams, from Leghorn (laſt from Guern-

ſay, within three Leagues of which Place, on the 18th Inſt. ſhe loſt her Main-maſt;) alſo *arrived* the Hannah, Allen, and the ——, Stevens, from Carolina; the Mary, Mac-Donald, from New England; and the Vine, Moverley, from Smyrna. The Adventure, Davis, and the Loyal Judith, Turpin, from London for Genoa, the Pretty Betſey, Chapman, the Content, Truewhite, and the Anne, Harding, from Genoa, were *arrived* at Gibraltar; and the laſt *ſailed* for Barbados. The Wind is coming from South to Northward.

Gravſend, Feb 27. *Arrived* the Saliſbury, Smith, from Seville. The King George, Harris, *arrived* at Gibraltar in 12 Days from London.

Dartmouth, Feb. 26. This Day *came in* the Robert and Mary of and from London, Watſon, for Maryland; and the William and Mary of this Place, Porter, from Rotterdam for Fiall, with ſeveral Coaſters.

Briſtol, Feb. 27. *Arrived* the Rainbow, ———, in 32 Days from South Carolina. The Prince of Orange, Snelling, for London, came out with her.

Deal, Feb. 26. In the Downs his Majeſty's Ship the Dreadnought; the Mary, Neilſon Roos, for Falmouth; the Brooke, Keete, for Virginia; and the Eagle, Nagle, for the Canaries. Juſt *came down* the Barwell, Cant, for Virginia, and the Concord, Miller, for Lisbon. Wind S. S. W.

Gravſend, March 1. Yeſterday *arrived* the Suſannah and Sarah, John Belfour, from Hamburgh; the Anna Katherina, John Hilgerlo, from Bremen; the Mary, Henry Harding, and the Young Alexander, Rointie Hollis, from Rotterdam; the Wiltſhire, Geo. Adams, from Leghorn; the James, Alexander Keith, from Madeira; and the Richard and Henry, James Reynolds, from Nevis; this Day the Mary, Timothy Macdaniel, from New England, but laſt from Dieppe, (where ſhe put in, in Diſtreſs) the Mainwaring, Cordwell, from Jamaica; the Vine, Moverley, from Smyrna; the Antilope, Eyres, from the Canaries; the Crown Prince, ——, from Koningsburgh; the Hannah, Allen, and the Penney, Stevens, from Carolina.

Portſmouth, March 1. *Arrived* the Menabilla, Blake, from Lisbon.

Deal, March 1. *Remain* the Dreadnought Man of War; the Mary Neilſon Roos, for Falmouth; and the Samuel, Peircy, for Lisbon. *Came down* and *ſailed thro'* the Amy, Finch, for Maryland; the Thomaſin, Page, for Lisbon; the Virgin, Faulkner, for Newfoundland; and the Judith, Holland, for Barbados. Wind E. S. E.

Deal, March 2. *Remain* his Majeſty's Ship the Dreadnought; the Mary, Neilſon Roos, for Falmouth; and the Samuel, Peircy, for

for Lisbon. This Morning *arrived* and *ſailed* for Amſterdam, the Recovery, Dodſworth, from Naples. Wind S. E.

Graveſend, March 1. *Arrived* the King of Portugal, John Hughs, and the Antilope, Sampſon Morice, from Lisbon; the St. Johannes, Jochim Backman, from Hamburgh; and the Mary and Margaret, Wm. Hammond, from Dunkirk

Falmouth, Feb. 28. *Came in* the Anne, Clarke, from New York, and the Bromley, Smethurſt, from London for Lisbon.

Plymouth, March 1. Since my laſt *came in* the William and Suſanna, for Leghorn, Moggridge; the Two Brothers for Genoa, Palliat; the Elizabeth for Boſton, Richards; and the Rebecca for Newfoundland, Taylor, all from Topſham; his Majeſty's Ship Grampus from cruizing, Capt. Williams; the Betty from Amſterdam for Lisbon, Martin; the Unity, Roberts; the Defiance of and for Briſtol, Breban; the Concord of and from London for Maryland, Ruſh; the Providence from Smyrna for Hamburgh, Arnold, the Primroſe of Dundee from Newcaſtle for St. Martin's, Knight; the Speedwell from Shoreham for Lisbon, Rogers; the Satisfaction of and from Hull for Lisbon, Street; the Margaret from Portſmouth for Lisbon, Thompſon; the Cambridge of and from London for Gibraltar, Fogo; the James and Peter from Amſterdam, Delander; the Hannah, Barnes, and the Harriſon, Turner, of and from London for Virginia; this Ship being very leaky is obliged to put into one of his Majeſty's Docks for further Orders; alſo *arrived* the Infant Duke from Alicant for Oſtend.

Dartmouth, March 1. Yeſterday *came in* here the Tring Galley, Dumello, of and from London for Oporto, with ſeveral Coaſters.

Cowes, March 2. On the 25th paſt *ſailed* the Dove, Allen, for Dublin from Shoreham; the Eagle, Beattie, for St Martin's from Hull; the Dublin Merchant, Thomas, for Dublin, the Hanover Alliance, Major, for the Streights, both from London. On the 26th *came in* the Anne Galley, Speed, and the Friendſhip, Combes, both from London for France.

Southampton, March 2. Since my laſt *came in* the Richard and Hannah of London, Watſon, from Lisbon.

Briſtol, March 2. Yeſterday *arrived* the Princeſs Anne, Young, in 42 Days from Barbados. The Torrington Man of War, Capt. Parrie, from Africa, was well at Barbados the 13th of Jan. the Hare, Gallimore, and the Dove, Fothergill, from Africa; the Mary, Newſon, from London, were alſo *arrived* there.

Hull, March 2. *Arrived* the Amſterdam Merchant, Haworth, the John and Anne, Finlow, the Succeſs, Errat, and the Succeſs, Graves, from Amſterdam.

Portſmouth, March 3. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Hope Snow, Gregg, of and from Leith, with Linen and above 70 Paſſengers for South Carolina; the Free-Gift, King, for Ireland; and the Bolton Brig, Rutter, for Oporto. *Came in* the Mary Brig. Lee, from London, to load Wheat for Cadiz; the Joufro Lucretia, Gerrard Clinker, with Coffee and Sugar from Surinam for Amſterdam; the Swan, Cobb, from S. Lucar for Dantzick; and the Johanna, Crawford, from Malaga.

Deal, March 3. *Remain* the Dreadnought Man of War, and the Samuel, Peircy, for Lisbon. Several others are juſt now coming down, whoſe Names I cannot yet learn. *Arrived* the Agnes and Mary, Taverner, from Seville. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, March 5. *Arrived* the Speedwell, Haſlup, from Lisbon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH and SWISS Guards, the *Gens d'Armes*, have all ſeverally paſſed the Review, before his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, on the Plain of *Sablons*, and the *Gardes du Corps* (or *Life-Guards*) are very ſpeedily to do the ſame, in the Field of *Mars*, after which they are to march to the Frontiers, by the ſeveral Routs which are aſſigned them.

As the Seaſon for opening the Campaign draws very near, there have been a long Conference lately held between the Keeper of the Seals, the Duke of *Berwick*, and the Count *de Belliſle*, to regulate the Operations of it. The grand Queſtion was with what Enterprize it was to be opened; and tho' the Reſult of this Conference was not made publick, it has been variouſly diſcourſed of. Some will have it to be the Siege of *Cablintz*, where the *Imperialiſts* have laid up great Magazines.

Our Letters from *Paris* are full of the preſent powerful Condition of *France*. They tell us, that their Land-Forces, including the Militia, actually amount to 380,091 Men: And that the Fleet they are going to put to Sea will conſiſt of forty Ships of the Line of Battle, and fourteen Frigates, beſides Gallies and ſmall Craft; Part of which being deſigned for the *Baltick*, it is thought will ſail very ſpeedily.

All

All the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels have Orders to be at their reſpective Poſts by the 25th Inſtant.

The Order of the *Holy Ghoſt* have offered the King a Million for the Confirmation of their Privileges, which his Majeſty has accepted of.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

OUR laſt Letters from *Holland* and *Flanders* bring us nothing worthy the Reader's Notice.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

LETTERS from *Madrid* ſay, that his Catholick Majeſty has iſſued Orders to all his Governors and Officers in *America*, to put all Places, which are under their Government or Direction, into a good State of Defence, as if they were apprehenſive of a Viſit from ſome Maritime Power.

Ships are taking up at *Alicant* for the Embarkation of 6,000 Men for *Italy*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

UPON the Approach of the *Spaniſh* Army, which is in full March towards *Naples*, that Kingdom is in great Confuſion, that Nation being divided into two ſtrong Parties, one for the Emperor, and the other for *Don Carlos*; and it is generally believed, that if Men dare ſpeak their Mind, the latter has very numerous Adherents.

The *Germans* begin now to talk big in their Turn, and ſay, they deſign a Viſit, not only to *Parma* and *Placentia*, but to *Turin* likewiſe.

Marſhal *de Villars* is returned to *Milan* from the Court of *Turin*, whither the King of *Sardinia* is likewiſe ſpeedily expected.

Three *Spaniſh* Men of War, with three Frigates and 36 Tranſports, laden with Proviſions and Ammunition, are ſailed from *Leghorn* to *Porto Longone*, there to attend the Orders they ſhall receive from the Count *de Montemar*.

The

The March of the *Spaniſh* Troops for *Naples*, without the Approbation of their Allies, which the *French* do not ſtick at calling a *Defection*, has evacuated ſome of the Poſts about *Mantua*, and put the Confederates to ſome Inconvenience to replace them.

The Number of the *Imperial* Troops which are hitherto arrived in the *Mantuan*, amounts to no more than 8,000 Dragoons, 3000 *Huſſars*, and eight Regiments of Foot, making together 16,360 Men.

The Pope has granted Leave for the Paſſage of 27,000 *Spaniards*, through the Eccleſiaſtical State into the Kingdom of *Naples*.

GERMANY.

A Very ſevere Cenſure has paſſed, at the Dyet of *Ratisbon*, on the King of *Sardinia*, for his wreſting the *Milaneſe* from the Empire: But *Don Carlos* might lye under the ſame Laſh, and no Mention is made of him; ſome will infer from thence, that an Accommodation between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* is not ſo far diſtant, as has been imagined.

The Reſolution of the Dyet of *Ratisbon*, in Favour of the Emperor's Meaſures, was in Subſtance: "That his "*Imperial* Majeſty be thanked for his paternal Care for "the *Empire*; that War be immediately declared againſt "the Kings of *France* and *Sardinia*, and their Adhe"rents; and all Commerce with theſe Countries entirely "cut off; That the *Empire* will at all Times ſupport "and ſtand by the *Emperour*; that the Quota of Troops, "which every State ſhall be obliged to furniſh, in order "to puſh on the War with Vigour, be regulated without "Delay: And laſtly, that in all Countries which ſhall be "taken from *France*, the Eccleſiaſtical Polity be replaced "upon the ancient Foot.

The Dyet had no ſooner paſſed theſe Reſolutions, than they actually took under their Conſideration the moſt expedient Means to ſecond the Emperour's Views.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE eighteenth of *February*, King *Auguſtus* being ſeated on his Throne in the Senate, at *Cracow*, gave his Conſent to the Act of the Dyet, by which the Confederacy

deracy of *Warſaw* was confirmed; as likewiſe to ſome other Reſolutions which have been taken for the Support and Security of the Liberties of *Poland*. The Marſhal of the Aſſembly complimented the King upon this his firſt Appearance upon the Throne, and wiſhed him a long and happy Reign: And the Biſhop of *Cracow*, as Chancellor, anſwered in the King's Name; after which every Member of the Senate was admitted to kiſs the King's Hand. His Majeſty has declared his Intention to depart for *Warſaw*, ſo as to be there by the 17th Inſtant.

The Report which was raiſed of King *Staniſlaus* having abandoned *Dantzick*, though it was falſe in the Main, was not without ſome Foundation. He was abſent from the 17th to the 20th. But that Day it was known he had only been privately to viſit Fort *Hackleberg*. At his Return he appeared in Publick, which has very much diſpelled the Apprehenſions, his ſuppoſed Retreat had cauſed in the People. Hoſtilities are actually begun between the *Dantzickers* and the *Ruſſians*, much to the Diſſatisfaction of the former; but the ſeveral Attempts of General *Laſci* upon the Outworks of that City has at laſt obliged them to repel Force by Force, and now they are continually firing upon them with 100 Pieces of Canon. There have been ſome Skirmiſhes already between the Troops of both Sides, but of no very great Moment. The *Dantzickers* have now 40,000 Men in Arms, partly regular Troops, and partly Burghers. King *Staniſlaus* views the Outworks regularly every Day.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

WE hinted in our laſt, that notwithſtanding the Advantage the *Perſian* General *Thamas-Kouli-Kan* has obtained over the *Ottomans*, he ſeemed very inclinable to a Peace. Our laſt Advices add, that he had ſet all the *Turkiſh* Priſoners, which were taken in the laſt Battle, at Liberty; and with them had ſent Propoſals, for an Accommodation, to the Port; which, it is ſaid, have been approved of in the *Divan*, in all the eſſential Points. And that the reſt, which have not met with Approbation, are of ſo trivial a Nature, that they may eaſily be got over. Theſe Letters likewiſe relate the following remarkable Story, *viz.* "That a Secretary of the *Perſi-*
"*an* General's having made a Propoſal to him for the
"raiſing

" raiſing a certain Sum of Money, by putting all the " Poſts, as well Civil as Military, to SALE; this brave " Aſſerter of the Rights and Liberties of his Country is " ſaid to have anſwered, with ſome Heat: *Employments* " *are the Rewards of Virtue;* —— *your Advice, there-* " *fore, can tend to no other End, than to deprive* honeſt " Men *of their* Due, *and* me *of the Satisfaction of beſtow-* " *ing it, for either of which you have juſtly deſerved* " *Death.* It is ſaid, that he immediately ordered his " mercenary Secretary to be put into a Sack, and thrown " into the River". A noble Example of ſtrong Sence and true Generoſity, and worthy the Imitation of *Chriſtian* Princes.

The Iſland of *Corſica* is again in the utmoſt Confuſion. The Male-Contents have choſen one *Girolamo Ria* for their Leader, and given him the Title of their *King*. They have all Manner of Proviſions and Ammunition in Abundance, which, it is ſuppoſed, they are ſupplied with, by their former Chief, *Giafferi*.

DOMESTICK OCCURRES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, March 7. YEſterday Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Juſtice Hardwicke, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord King, late Lord Chancellor, and ſeveral others of the Prime Nobility, went to Somerſet Houſe, and paid their Compliments to his Highneſs the Prince of Orange, on his ſafe Arrival in Town from the Bath, and on his Recovery from his late Indiſpoſition.

The ſame Day his Highneſs went to St. James's, and was preſent at his Majeſty's Levee, from whence he went to the Houſe of Peers in one of his Majeſty's Body-Coaches, attended therein by Sir Clement Cottrell, and went into the Houſe up the Great Stairs. His Highneſs ſtaid in the Houſe about two Hours, and heard

ſeard the Debates, and then returned to Somerſet Houſe to Dinner.

Laſt Night about Eight o'Clock, the new-born Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Hervey, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, was baptized at his Apartments in St. James's Houſe, when his Highneſs the Prince of Orange ſtood Godfather, and the Princeſſes Amelia and Carolina ſtood Godmothers. The Ceremony was performed by the Lord Biſhop of Salisbury.

James Crelwicke, Eſq; is appointed Captain of a Company of Invalids, in the room of Captain Batſon deceaſed.

The Clerk of his Majeſty's Board of Works, having made Yeſterday a Report to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, that the additional Building of the Gallery was finiſhed, through which the Proceſſion of the Marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princeſs Royal is to paſs, Orders were iſſued out for the rich Furniture that had been removed out of the French Chappel where they are to be married, to be put up; and we hear that the Marriage will be ſolemnized on Tueſday next.

Lieutenant Wright was Yeſterday appointed and ſworn in Captain of the Griffin Fire Sloop before the Lords of the Admiralty; as was at the ſame time Captain Bradley to the Command of the Princeſs Louiſa, a 40 Gun Ship.

The Pariſh-Church of S. Giles's in the Fields being entirely finiſhed, we are aſſured the ſame will be conſecrated the Wedneſday before Eaſter, and will be opened on Eaſter Sunday.

Letters by Yeſterday's Poſt from Cambridge bring an Account that on Sunday Evening died there, in an advanced Age, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Weſton of St. John's College.

Yeſterday Morning died, at his Houſe at South Lambeth, Samuel Wright, Eſq; a young Gentleman poſſeſſed of 50 l. *per Annum*, which by his Death devolves to his Siſter Mrs. Lawſon, Wife of ——— Lawſon, Eſq; of Beckenham in Kent.

London, March 8. We hear that the Sum of 246 l. 13 s. was collected by the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Tyrconnel, as Church Warden of the Pariſh of St. George's, Hanover Square, for the Charity of Eſtabliſhing the New Colony of Georgia, which was ſo well recommended in the Excellent Sermon preached there by the Rev. Dr. Rundel for that Purpoſe.

The Rev. and Ingenious Dr. Hale, Author of the two Volumes of Vegetable Staticks, is appointed to preach before the Society for eſtabliſhing the new Colony of Georgia, on Thurſday the 21ſt Inſtant, at St. Bride's Church in Fleet-ſtreet.

Yeſterday his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint James Bryant, Eſq; to be a Lieutenant in a Company in the Regiment of Foot

on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Howard.

Laſt Night his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Orange, were preſent at the Aſſembly at the Opera Houſe in the Hay-market.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty were pleaſed to appoint Mr. Cornelius Michel, who was a Lieutenant on board the Solebay Man of War, a 6th Rate of 20 Guns, to be a 2d Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Ship the Ipſwich, a 3d Rate of 70 Guns, and he was ſworn and had his Commiſſion delivered to him accordingly.

Laſt Night about Seven o'Clock, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers in Ordinary, arrived at Whitehall with Diſpatches from the Right Hon. the Lord Forbes, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of the Czarina of Ruſſia.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty were pleaſed to order ſeveral Protections for the Peter-Boats; as alſo to appoint the Boatſwain of the Newark, to be Boatſwain of the Colcheſter, in the room of Mr. Smith who reſigned, and he was ſworn accordingly.

Yeſterday his Highneſs the Prince of Orange dined with Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. at his Houſe in Bloomsbury Square, and ſaw all Sir Hans's fine Collection of Rarities. Afterward his Highneſs went with ſeveral Perſons of Quality, and was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, at their Houſe in Crane-Court, Fleet-ſtreet.

Yeſterday at Noon, died, in King's-ſtreet, Bloomsbury Square, James Ayloffe, Eſq; a Gentleman of 800l. *per Annum*, in the County of Bucks.

The ſame Day Lady Irby, Mother of Sir William Irby, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, who has been nine times tapped for the Dropſy, was given over, and lay at the Point of Death, at her Houſe in Grolvenor-ſtreet

Yeſterday about Noon a Fire broke out near the Riding-Houſe in the Meuſe, which was occaſioned by a Candle catching ſome Straw in a Hamper, which was left for packing Wine. Several Engines with proper Hands coming at the Cry of *Fire*, by their Diligence and Aſſiſtance of Water, it was extinguiſhed without doing much Damage

Laſt Night the Corpſe of —— Bates, Eſq; who died laſt Week at his Houſe in Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, was interred in a Vault at Garlick-Hythe Church.

This Day the five following Malefactors condemned laſt Seſſions at the Old Baily, are to be executed at Tyburn, *viz.* Caleb Charleſworth, and Edward Tuder, for divers Burglaries; Henry Caines, and Ralph Holbrook, for divers Robberies on the Highway; and Judith Leeford, *alias* Defour, for the Murder of her own

own Child between two and three Years old, by ſtrangling it with a Handkerchief.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	184	Buried	Males	267
	Females	194		Females	297
	In all	378		In all	564

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 46.

The State of LITERATURE.

IN our laſt BEE *we acquainted our Readers, that in the* Print *we gave them of our* Medal, *which is ſtruck in Honour to the Memory of the late great Doctor* TINDALL, *the Beauty of the* Reverſe *of our Medal (which was admired by all who have ſeen it) was quite ſpoiled. We have therefore, for the Sake of our Country-Readers cauſed the ſaid* Reverſe *to be cut a-new; and ſhall now lay before them ſuch a Print, both of the* Face *and the* Reverſe, *as will give them a* tolerable Notion *of the* Medal *itſelf.*

The *Face* of the MEDAL.

The *Reverſe* of the MEDAL.

We ſhall be better than our Word with thoſe Gentlemen who put in for our Prizes. *We are aſſured that the* Gold *alone of our* Gold-Medal *is worth about* ſix Guineas; *and we ſhall give every Gentleman who wins a* Medal, *a Shagreen Caſe lined with Velvet to preſerve it in.*

We deſign to publiſh the Verſes *ſent us on this Occaſion in our next* BEE; *and will receive no more Verſes for our* Prizes *after* Friday *the* 15*th Inſtant.*

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

AN Account of the following Work may not improperly follow what we ſaid in our laſt BEE, *on Occaſion of the Medal we cauſed to be ſtruck in Honour to the late great* Dr. TINDALL.

AMSTERDAM.

Images des *Heros* et des *Grands Hommes* de l' Antiquité deſſinées ſur des Medailles, de Pierres Antiques et autres anciens Monumens. par *Jean-Ange Canini*, gravées per *Picart le Romain*, &c. Avec les Obſervations de *Jean Ange* et *Marc-Antoine Canini* données en *Italian* ſur ces Images, diverſes Remarques du Traducteur, et le Texte original a Coté de la Traduction.

That is

Repreſentations *of the* Heroes *and* Great Men *of Antiquity in Medals, Ancient Stones, and other ancient Monuments, by* John Angelo Canini, *engraven by* Picart le Romain, *&c With the Obſervations of* John Angelo *and* Mark Anthony Canini *on theſe Repreſentations, in* Italian *divers Remarks of the Tranſlator, and the Original on the Side of the Tranſlation*; in 4to.

The Tranſlator, whom by the Epiſtle Dedicatory to Monſieur *Durvelle*, Profeſſor of Hiſtory and *Belles Lettres*, in the famous Academy of *Amſterdam*, we find is *M. de Chevrieres*, the Author of a Hiſtory of *England*, which has been very well received, obſerves at the Beginning of this Treatiſe that there are very few Works which are of ſo univerſal uſe, as thoſe which give us the lively Repreſentations of great Men: Their Images, ſays he, excite in us a Remembrance of their Virtues, and the noble Emulation of imitating them, which naturally ariſes in our Minds, at the View of them, is not eaſily depreſſed. To this, adds

he

he, is owing the Succeſs, which thoſe Collections of the Repreſentations of the Heroes, and illuſtrious Men of ancient Times have met with, when made with Care and Judgment.

The Number of Books of this Kind is greater, than has generally been believed. That of *Fulvius Urſinus*, which is not very much known, is one of this Kind, which deſerves the particular Attention of the Publick: And tho' his Explications are not free from Errors, and he has committed a very groſs one, for a Man of his Capacity, in taking the Image of *Jeſus Chriſt*, for that of a *Roman Conſul*; (*Vid. Rutgerſii Variar. Lectionum, Cap.* I. *pag.* 6, & 7.) Notwithſtanding theſe Faults, we ſay, none of thoſe who have followed this *Italian*, in adding Explanations to their Images of the ancient Heroes, are in any wiſe to compare with him. We will not even except *Cronovius*, the younger, who has collected and explained many Monuments of this Nature, in his firſt Volume of his Treaſure of the *Grecian* Antiquities. As to the Work of Baron *Stoch*, we might juſtly ſay it is worthy of everlaſting Fame; but is this Fame owing to the inimitable Hand of our renowned *Picart*, or to the Obſervations of the *Roman* Antiquary? The Publick ſeems to have decided it long ſince in Favour of the former.

But to come to the Work, which is to be the Subject of this Article; the Preface tells us, that it was publiſhed in 1669 in *Folio*. *Jon-Angelo-Canini*, had, beſides a pretty large Knowledge of the Hiſtory and Mythology of the Ancients, a peculiar Talent of copying graven Stones and Medals with an inimitable Dexterity of Hand. Above all, he had the uncommon Art of preſerving the ſingular Taſtes, and Features, expreſſed in the Heads of the Ancients, with great Exactneſs. All that we know of the Life or Perſon of *Canini* is reduced to this ſingle Circumſtance; that coming into *France*, in the Retinue of Cardinal *Flavio Chigi*, he was introduced to M. *Colbert*, who received him with the Favour that Miniſter was wont to do all thoſe whom he thought capable of contributing to the Advancement of Literature, and the Glory of *Lewis* XIV. *Canini* informed him of his Deſign of making this Collection, and Monſieur *Colbert* exhorted him to render it worthy the Acceptance of ſo great a Monarch. Animated by the Expectation of ſo great an Honour, he aſſured his Patron, that he would think on

Pains

Pains too great to attain ſo deſirable an End; And, at his Return to *Rome*, he made it his whole Study to fulfill his Engagement; But Death took him away in the Middle of his Work.

Happily, for the Publick, he had already cauſed the greater Number of the Monuments, which were to compoſe this Work, to be engraven, before his Death by *Stephen Picart le Romain*, and *William Valet*, two of the greateſt Artiſt in that Way, of the foregoing Century, and moſt of his Explications were finiſhed. His Brother, *Mark-Anthony*, took the Care of what was left unfiniſhed and compleated it, in ſuch a Manner, that it might bear the Examination of the moſt rigid Criticks, who however, have not always done it the Juſtice it deſerved on Account of ſome trivial Errors, that have been amended in this Edition, which may juſtly be ſaid to be one of the fineſt, that has for many Years appeared in the *United Provinces*.

Theſe Errors are chiefly Errors of the Preſs, which are in great Number, and ſuch as have frequently altered the Senſe. The Paſſages, taken from ancient Authors, had ſuffered chiefly by the Negligence of Editors; And the bad Colour, and Thinneſs of the Paper had concealed a great Part of the Delicacy of the Engraving. The diſtinguiſhing Reader will not have their Imperfections to complain of, in the new Edition. Monſieur *de Chevieres* has remedied the firſt, by examining and correcting all the Quotations from the Ancients, by their Originals; And for the latter, the Pains *Picart* has taken to retouch the Plates, and the Goodneſs of the Paper, upon which they are taken off, gives this new Edition a very great Preference to the former. The latter Amendment is at firſt View diſcoverable, but, for the former, it requires a narrower Enquiry, than every one has the Opportunity or Patience to make. This Task we have taken upon us, and we can aſſure the Reader, that our new Editor has not ſaid too much in his modeſt Inſinuation, of the Difference between this Edition and the former. Tho' it is by no Means our Intention or Buſineſs to collect the *Errata* of that Edition, we will give an Evidence or two of the Ignorance or Negligence of thoſe whoſe Buſineſs it was. P. 118. the Beginning of that Paſſage of *Virgil*, *Namque videbat uti*, &c, which was left out, is reſtored, without which it was difficult to comprehend what the Author alluded to. P. 70. It was impoſſible

poſſible to underſtand the Paſſage tranſlated from *Plutarch*, which is made very clear and evident in the new Edition. The ſame may be ſaid of ſeveral Places, in the P. 12, 74, 80, 225, 364. and 376. But a very ſingular Error which has eſcaped the Notice of former Editors is in P. 120. where they have metamorphos'd the *Giochi Ginnaci* into *Giochi Cinichi*. This ſmall Specimen may give the Reader ſome Idea how much this new Edition is ſuperiour to the former. Mr. *Picart* has embelliſhed this Work with a fine Plate of his Father's Picture, and the Tranſlator has added Geographical Remarks, and Obſervations upon Antiquity, which will be advantageous to thoſe who may ſet about Reading this Work, without having been converſant with Books of this Nature before.

We come now to the Explications, for which the Publick is obliged to our Author. We ſhall give our Readers a few Specimens of them, by which they may judge how much they deſerve the Notice of thoſe who Study to attain a Knowledge of Antiquity from thoſe Monuments and Remains of it, which Time and Barbarity have left us. Theſe Monuments being here in too ſmall a Number, and, at the ſame Time, of too different a Nature, for us to give an Account of them each in their proper Claſs, we ſhall pitch upon ſome, without any Manner of Order.

Among a great Number of Images of *Alexander* given us by M. *Canini*, he chuſes four preferable to all the Reſt, as well on Account of the Difference of the Features of the Face, becauſe every one of them furniſhes him an Opportunity of communicating ſome curious Enquiries to his Readers. He begins by making ſome Reflections on the Delicacy of Taſte in this Prince, which would not let him ſuffer any unexperienced Workman to attempt giving his Reſemblance, either in Painting or Sculpture. Above all he regrets the Loſs of that excellent Picture of *Apelles*, which had ſo great a Reſemblance of *Alexander*, that his Horſe began to neigh at the Sight of it, a certain Proof that he knew his Maſter. This Story, which is related too lightly in *Pliny*, (*Lib.* XXXVII. *Hiſt. Nat. Cap.* I. *Lib.* VII. *Cap.* 58.) but which very well deſerves the Place it has among the Fables, with which the *Hiſt. Variæ El.* are filled, proves at leaſt the Idea they had of the Capacity of the Painter, and

leaves

leaves no Room to doubt but that he was ſucceſsful in taking the *Reſemblance* of that Prince.

We are obliged to defer the Continuation of theſe Remarks to another Opportunity, to make Way for the Account of ſome other new Books, which we have lately received from abroad.

PARIS.

I. *LETTRES Philoſophiques, Serieuſes, Critiques, & Amuſantes, traitant de la Pierre Philoſophale; de l'Incertitude de la Medicine; de la Felicité temporelle de l'Homme; de la Nature de l'Ame; des pretendus Eſprits Forts; qui revoquent en doute l'Immortalitaté de l'Ame; du Retour des Eſprits en ce monde; des Genies; de la Magie; du Celibat; du Mariage, de la Compariſon des deux ſexes, des Ris; des Pleurs; de la Mort; des Richeſſes; des Plaiſirs du Monde; de la veritable Nobleſſe; de l'Erreur des ſens, de l'Excellence de la Raiſon, & autres ſujets intereſſans.*

That is,

Philoſophical, Serious, Critical, and diverting Letters; treating of the Philoſopher's Stone; of the Uncertainty of Phyſick; of the temporal Felicity of Mankind; of the Nature of the Soul; of the *Eſprits, Forts*, or Free-thinkers, who diſpute the Immortality of the Soul; of the Return of Spirits into this World; of *Genii*; of Magick; of Sexes; of Laughter; of Tears, on Death; on Riches; on the Pleaſures of the World; on true Nobility; on the Errors of the Senſe; on the Excellency of Reaſon; and other remarkable Subjects. In two Volumes in 12ves.

II. *Hiſtoire ancienne des Egyptiens, des Carthaginois, &c.* (That is, *The ancient Hiſtory of* Egyptians, Carthaginians, *&c.*) by *M Rollin, in* 12ves. Vol. VI.

This is the ſixth Volume of the Work of which we have already given ſeveral Extracts, and ſhall continue at convenient Times, till we have gone through the Whole.

III. *Lettres à M.* ——— *ſur les premiers Dieux ou Rois des Egyptient.* (That is, *Letters to M.* H——— *on the firſt Gods or Kings of the* Egyptians.) in 12ves.

BOUR-

BOURDEAUX.

THE Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, Arts and Sciences, eſtabliſhed at *Bourdeaux*, propoſe, as a Subject for the Prize of a Gold Medal of 300 Livres, founded by the Duke *de la Force*, for this Year; *the moſt probable Conjecture of the Formation of Stones.*

The Diſſertations ſent upon this Subject may be either in *French* or *Latin*; but they will be received no longer than till the firſt of *May*, that Day included.

At the Bottom of each Diſſertation muſt be ſome Sentence; and in a ſeparate Note ſealed up, the ſame Sentence, with the Name, Quality and Addreſs of the Author.

Letters will be received till that Time, if ſent to *France*, and directed to M. *Sarrau*, Secretary of the Academy, *Ruë de Gourgneo*, or to Mr. *Brun*, Printer to the Academy, *Ruë S. Jaques.*

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

The OLD MAN *of* VERONA. *Tranſlated from* CLAUDIAN.

BLEST Husbandman! whoſe horny Hands have till'd
(His Life's Employment) his paternal Field;
The Cottage and the Roof, that did behold
His infant Years, now ſee him very old:
Propp'd on his Staff he numbers o'er, intent,
The many Years within that Cottage ſpent.
Fortune ne'er drew him from his peaceful Home,
Nor does he wiſh in Foreign Climes to roam;
Nor dreads Sea-Storms, nor hears th' Alarms of War,
Nor the Hoarſe Wrangling of the noiſy Bar.
Rude to the World, and Stranger to its Care,
He breaths, in open Skies, untainted Air.
By Seaſons only, he computes the Year,
Flow'rs ſhew the Spring, and Fruits the Autumn near.
In the ſame Field, at Work he does ſurvey
The riſing Sun, and marks its ſetting Ray;
While his own Labour meaſures out the Day.

Yon' ſturdy Oak, a ſlender Twig he knew;
He and the Foreſt, old together grew.
Near to his homely Cott Verona *ſtands,*
Yet diſtant ſeems to him as India's *Lands.*
Banacus' *Lake, which glads his Neighbourhood,*
He counts remoter than the Perſic *Flood.*
Mean Time the luſty Sire delights to ſee
Of vig'rous Grand-ſons a long Progeny.
Who rambles, only knows Fatigue and Noiſe;
At Home who reſts contented, Life enjoys.

An Epiſtle to SAMMY who compared his *Miſtreſs* to a BEE.

I.

THAT thy Sal *may have Charms I readily own;*
But believe me, Dear Sammy, *for Sake of a Crown*
To Porter, or Groom, or Nincompoope 'Squire.
She'll open thoſe Charms which firſt kindl'd thy Fire.

II.

As the Bee *you inform me ſhe hoards up her* Sweets,
And craftily keeps them from all whom ſhe meets.
Nay, keeps them ſecure, 'till her Sammy *comes Home;*
And permits none but him to rifle her Comb.

III.

But think again, Sammy, *o'er Meadows and Bowers*
The Bee ever ranging, ſips ſweet *from* all *Flowers;*
If the Nymph's juſt then, 'twixt Sal *and the* Bee,
She muſt gather ſome Honey *from* every Degree.

IV.

Then open thy Eyes, Sam, *nor longer be blind;*
That to thoſe ſhe conſents, to all others *ſhe's kind;*
Think of one thing beſides, be ſure do not fail;
The Bee with her Sweets *has a* Sting *in her* Tail.

STELLA.

STELLA, an EPIGRAM.

TWO *Goddesses now muſt* Cyprus *adore,*
The Muſes *are* Ten, *the* Graces *are Four.*
Stella's *Wit is ſo charming, ſo ſweet is her Face,*
She ſhines a new Venus, *a* Muſe *and a* Grace.

MOPSA, an EPIGRAM.

MOPSA *whipp'd on her Scarf and ran into the Park,*
For a Venus, *ſhe cries, I'll paſs in the Dark.*
With her Hoop ſpreading wide, and her ſoft ſoothing Tale,
She knows her coarſe Feathers may ſometimes prevail.
The Baggage fights arch, thus to wound in the Night,
For her Face *would ſpoil all if reveal'd to the* Light.

The PRUDES.

CLOE *and* Tom *went out one Day,*
Prudes think not in an honeſt Way;
How falſe their Cenſures! Tom *had got*
Materials fit to tye the Knot:
But e'er the Parſon could begin,
Enter Papa — *and ſpoils the Scene.*
Miſs *hurried home, reluctant bears*
Belinda's *Taunts, and* Silvia's *Jeers;*
Unconſcious that themſelves were ſeen,
With Ralph *the Gard'ner on the Green.*

Note,

Note, All *Letters* and *Intelligence* left at the *Publiſhers* of this Pamphlet, directed *to the Authors of the* B E E, and *Poſt paid*, ſhall be taken in.

Note, This Pamphlet (which does not weigh *two Ounces*, and may *therefore* be ſent by the *Poſt*) ſhall be forwarded, Weekly, to any Part of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left, every *Saturday*, at all Publick or Private Houſes in *London*, or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

*** *Note*, Compleat Setts may be had at the Publiſhers; and the Four Firſt Volumes neatly Bound and Lettered.